

XXIX.—*Description of two remarkable new Species of Kingfishers.* By R. BOWDLER SHARPE, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c., Department of Zoology, British Museum.

MR. CHARLES HUNTEIN, who is collecting in South-eastern New Guinea, has forwarded to the British Museum a series of birds obtained by him on the East Cape, in Milne Bay, and neighbouring localities. Amongst many interesting birds there are two which are undoubtedly new to science, both of them being members of the family Alcedinidæ.

Genus TANYSIPTERA.

Tanysiptera Danae, sp. n.

T. affinis T. nymphae, Gray, sed pileo dorsoque brunneis, supercilio et facie laterali tota rufo-brunneis facile distinguenda. Long. tot. 10·5, culm. 1·25, alæ 3·45, caudæ 6·4, tarsi 0·6.

Lest any idea should occur that this species could be a stage of plumage of *T. nympha*, which it agrees with in the crimson under surface and lower back, it is well to state that the collection contained numerous examples of *T. Danae*, young birds as well as adult.

With the exception of *Tanysiptera obiensis* of Salvadori, from the Obi group of islands, and *T. Emiliae*, Sharpe, from Raow, the British Museum contains examples of every species of the genus; and I may notice here that, having now seen several specimens of *T. salvadoriana*, Ramsay, from Port Moresby, I am convinced that it is distinct from *T. sylvia*, Gould, of Cape York. The discovery of the new species described in this paper will bring the number of *Tanysipteræ* known to inhabit the island of New Guinea up to five, no other island in the Papuan archipelago as yet possessing more than one.

CLYTOCEYX, gen. nov.

Genus novum Daceloninarum, rostro quam cauda brevior, culmine lævi rotundato, rectricibus 12, commissura integra, naribus linearibus, tarso longiore quam halluce cum ungue mensurato, rostro magno obtuso, altitudine ad nares mensurata ejus latitudinem æquante insignissimum.

Typus est

Clytoceyx rex, sp. n.

♂. Capite brunneo; plumis oculum circumcingentibus et facie laterali brunneis; regione parotica nigra usque ad collum posticum nigrum producta et torquem latam formante; fascia supraparotica, genis imis et fascia lata cervicali ochrascenti-fulvis; interscapulio nigro; scapularibus et rectricibus alarum brunneis,

his ochrascenti marginatis, minimis externis virescenti-cyaneo lavatis; tectricibus primariorum remigibusque saturate brunneis, extus sordide viridi lavatis; dorso postico et uropygio argenteo-cyaneis; supracaudalibus et rectricibus saturate brunneis viridi lavatis; gula alba; corpore reliquo subtus cum subalaribus ochrascenti-fulvis; remigibus infra fuscis, intus pallide ochraceo marginatis. Long. tot. 12, culm. 1.95, alæ 6.35, caudæ 4.7, tarsi 0.9.

A second example has the tail reddish, with remains of dusky margins to the feathers of the under surface and the collar on the hind neck: these markings are a sign of immaturity in the Dacelonine group of Kingfishers. The difference in the red and dusky green tails exhibited in *Clytoceyx* sufficiently demonstrates the affinity of the new genus to the genus *Dacelo*, and more especially to *Dacelo Gaudichaudi*.

XXX.—On *Cynanthus bolivianus*, Gould.

By D. G. ELLIOT, F.R.S.E. &c.

IN the Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. for June, p. 488, Mr. Gould has described a species of *Cynanthus*, brought by Mr. Buckley from Bolivia, as distinct from *C. mocoa*, under the name of *C. bolivianus*, basing his specific characters on its "smaller size," its "brighter metallic green," and its tail "more of a brilliant steel-blue than a vivid green." Being somewhat surprised that I and other ornithologists had overlooked a new species in our collections of so exceptionally conspicuous a form, I re-examined my series of *C. mocoa*, in order to endeavour to distinguish this new species from amongst my specimens, with the following results. Ten specimens of *C. mocoa* were available for the investigation, among which were those brought by Buckley from Bolivia and Ecuador, others from Peru procured by Jelski, and one specimen from Mr. Gould's collection, the locality doubtful. Those from Bolivia are from the same lot from which Mr. Gould obtained his *C. bolivianus*, and came from the Chairó road, between La Paz and Yungas. There are several of these in my collection; ample to show any specific difference, did it exist, from Ecuadorian specimens. In the general size of the birds from all the localities there is no appreciable difference. Mr. Gould gives the total length of the Bolivian bird as 6.3 inches, culmen 8.7, wing 2.6, tail 4.1, tarsus 0.2; and the Ecuadorian as 8 inches, wing 3, tail 5.5. My specimens (from Baños, Ecuador, *Buckley*) measure as follows:—